
Study on Evaluation and Influence Factors of Floating Population Social Integration in Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan¹

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Abstract:

According to the data of floating population dynamic monitoring survey organized by National Population and Family Planning Commission of China, floating population social integration in Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan is evaluated and its influence factors are analyzed on factor analysis and OLS econometric model. The results show that floating population social integration can be described by perception of in-flow area and future migration planning, and that floating population in Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan have high social integration and their self-identification, economic conditions community management and public policy all significantly affect social integration.

Key words: Floating population, Social integration evaluation, Influence factor, Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan

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1. INTRODUCTION

Three decades of implementing reform and opening up having passed, China's floating population increased by 30 times, and it's nearly 230 million in 2011, accounting for 17% of the total population. Although their living conditions are improved by migrating into city, compared with the local resident, their living situation and social treatment are poor. It is difficult for them to really integrate into the city. The population flowing with low degree of social integration have transferred social conflicts of urban-rural dual structure and rural poverty problem to inner city and let it become city problems, which deepens inequality and expands the social divisions within the city. How to make floating population better integrated into the local community becomes a important task in the process of China's urbanization construction. Recently, Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan (CZT) has developed rapidly and the number of floating population increases dramatically. By the end of December 31, 2012, the number reached 2.841million¹. Large number of floating population makes social integration study be of important practical significance.

Social integration is a complicated process where "individual or group mutual penetrate and integrate". With more and more people choosing to migrate, a lot of studies on this are carried out. (1) Influence factors of floating population social integration. By sorting literature, Ren Yuan (2006) concluded that social capital or social network affected every stage of integration, the exclusion of household registration system and the associated benefits systems played a fundamental role, floating population individual human resource promoted integration and their status and situation in labor market was an performance of social integration and also influenced their social integration ability. Ren Yuan (2010) , through multivariate regression model, put forward that floating population individual and family, community involvement, social capital and city institutional arrangement all had a profound impact on social integration. Lou Weiqun (2009) investigated new immigrants flowed to Hong Kong and he thought optimistic orientation and social service use were critical factors in integrating process. Lu Shuzhen (2011) and Yu Yunjiang (2012) respectively used structural equation model and factor analysis to study floating population in Pearl River Delta and Shanghai. They all believed that economic factors and cultural factors had important implications on social integration of migrants. Using the data of floating population dynamic monitoring survey organized by National Population and Family Planning Commission of China in 2010, in the perspective of interaction, Song Yueping (2012) made a research and hold the view that urban residents' willingness to accept floating population had a great effect on migrants' social integration, or even determined their willingness and behavior of integration. (2) Evaluation index system and

¹ The data is obtained by collating the ones in attached list in < Research Report on Survival and development of the floating population in Hunan 2012 >.

dimensions about floating population social integration. Borrowing ideals from social and migrants integration index in European Union, Huang Kuangshi (2010) built China's floating population social integration individual and group index system. He advised that economic integration, institutional fusion and community fusion should be included in social integration should. Using the same method, Zhou Hao (2012) reviewed and rebuilt China's floating population individual social integration measurement index system. He put forward that social integration was composed of five dimensions: economic integration, culture adjustment, society adaptation, structure integration and social identity. Meanwhile, he pointed out a concept that the measurement index and variables were ought to have high validity. Zhang Chunsheng (2012) thought floating population social integration in our country covered four dimensions: economy, society, culture and thinking. However, <Report on China's Migrant Population Development 2012> considered social integration of migrant population included public service, social security, economic status, social involvement and identity recognition.

From the above, we find the exiting studies are mostly based on the floating population data of east larger city or the whole country and less are about central or second-tier city. With central region rising strategy being implemented and the pace of industrial transfer keeping advanced, the number of refluxing migrant laborers will intensify. Therefore, study on social integration of migrant population in these cities is of need. CZT is a important urban agglomerations in central, and the population arriving in the city becomes more and more, so studying its migrant population social integration has strong representativeness. According to this, taking advantage of the data of "the fifth floating population dynamic monitoring survey", which are organized by National Population and Family Planning Commission of China in 2012, using factor analysis and OLS econometric model, this paper makes a research on migrant population and give relative suggestions in the view of economy, public policy and social security, etc.

2. EVALUATION ON FLOATING POPULATION SOCIAL INTEGRATION IN CZT

2.1 Evaluation index selection

Data availability and index validity are considered and the following eight indexes are chosen to measure floating population social integration in CZT.

Table 1: The chosen indexes for migrant population social integration in CZT

Specific indicator	Original option and assignment	Modified option and assignment
I love the city where I'm living. (X_1)	1=Totally disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Basically agree, 4=Totally agree	1=Not like, 2=General, 3=Like
I care the city's change where I'm living. (X_2)	1=Totally disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Basically agree, 4=Totally agree	1=Not care, 2=General, 3=Care
I'm willing to blend in the natives and become part of it. (X_3)	1=Totally disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Basically	1=Unwilling, 2=General, 3=Willing

	agree, 4=Totally agree	
I think the natives are willing to accept me.(X ₄)	1=Totally disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Basically agree, 4=Totally agree	1=Unwilling, 2=General, 3=Willing
I feel the natives are always looking down outsiders.(X ₅)	1=Totally disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Basically agree, 4=Totally agree	1=Look down, 2=General, 3=Respect
Compared with hometown(outflow place), do you feel happy?(X ₆)	1=Very happy, 2=Happy, 3=General, 4= Unhappy, 5=Very unhappy	1=Unhappy, 2=General, 3=Happy
If there is no limit, are you willing to move into the local account?(X ₇)	1=Willing, =Unwilling, 3=No mind	1=Unwilling, 2=No mind, 3=Willing
Are you going to live here for a long time (more than 5 years)? (X ₈)	1=Intend, 2=Not intend, 3=No mind	1=Not intend, 2=No mind, 3=Intend

2.2 Evaluation process-----factor analysis

(1) Variables test. Pearson correlation coefficient is used to make correlation analysis of the above eight indexes and we find there is little correlation between “I feel the natives are always looking down outsiders.(X₅)” and other variables has and X₅ is not suitable to make factor analysis further, so it is excluded after. The other seven indexes all have high correlation, and the KMO statistic test value is 0.829, chi-square value of Bartlett sphericity test is 5371.231 and Sig is 0. All these show the indexes have high correlation and correlation matrix is a unit matrix, thus they are suitable for factor analysis.

Table 2: KMO and Bartlett Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measurement result of sufficient samples		0.829
Bartlett sphericity test	Chi-square	5371.231
	df	21
	Sig.	0.000

(2) Principal component analysis. Principal component analysis of the remaining seven indexes are made and two principal components has been gotten. Their eigenvalues are 3.279、1.202 respectively, both greater than 1.

(3) Factor naming. Because there is a distinct difference between the two principal component eigenvalues, Kaiser standardized orthogonal rotation is used to make rotation transform of factor coefficient and let them get nearly to 1 or 0, with the purpose to better name and explain factors. The rotation converges after three iterations and twiddle factor component matrix has been produced (Table 3). After rotation, the two principal components' eigenvalues become 3.007 and 1.474 and the correlation coefficient gets to 0.362. All these indicate factor rotation is necessary.

Table 3: Factor component matrix of migrant population social integration after rotation

Initial variables	New factors and naming	
	F ₁ -perception of in-flow area	F ₂ -future migration planning
X ₁	0.848	0.126
X ₂	0.848	0.095
X ₃	0.848	0.159
X ₄	0.782	0.067
X ₆	0.469	0.416
X ₇	0.044	0.805
X ₈	0.124	0.773
Variance contribution rate(%)	42.96%	21.05%
Cumulative variance contribution rate(%)	42.96%	64.01%

Extraction Method: principal component

Rotation Method: Kaiser standardized orthogonal rotation

a. The rotation converges after three iterations.

From Table 3, we can see that variables X₁, X₂, X₃, X₄ and X₆ are closely related with factor1 and all these involve migrants' perceptions of in-flow area, therefore, factor1 is named "perception of in-flow area". Variables X₇ and X₈ are closely related with factor2 and involve migrants' future flowing plan, therefore, factor2 is named "future migration planning".

So far we know there are two structure dimensions of floating population social integration, i.e., "perception of in-flow area" and "future migration planning". The two factors explain 64.1% variance variation of floating population social integration, where "perception of in-flow area" accounts for 42.96% and "future migration planning" 21.05%.

2.3 Evaluation Result

Borrowing idea from He Xiaoqun, the following formula is used to calculate factor score of floating population social integration in CZT (Equation (1)):

$$Y_i = (F_1 \cdot \text{the corresponding variance contributing rate} + F_2 \cdot \text{the corresponding variance contributing rate}) / \text{the cumulative variance contribution rate} \quad (1)$$

In order to reflect floating population social integration intuitively, factor score and comprehensive score are standard conversed for 100 points, the conversion formula is as follows (Equation (2)):

$$Ti = S_i / (S_i^{\max} - S_i^{\min}) * 40 + 60 \quad (2)$$

Where: S_i is original score.

Through conversion, floating population social integration situation is obtained (Table 4). The average score of "perception of in-flow area" is 60 and variance is 8.14, which shows migrants

in CZT have a good impression of the city and the internal difference is small. The average score of “future migration planning” is also 60, but its variance is 9.36, the biggest of all. It indicates that floating population recognize the three cities’ livability and their intension to settle is relatively strong, however, due to economic conditions and value concepts, the internal difference is large. The average score of floating population overall social integration is 60 and the variance is 7.99, which is higher than the data Zhang Wenhong (2011) got in investigation about Shanghai new immigrants².

Table 4: Floating population social integration situation

Factor Index	F1-perception in-flow area	F2-future migration planning	Social integration
Mean	60.00	60.00	60.00
Variance	8.14	9.36	7.99

3. ANALYSIS OF INFLUENCE FACTORS OF FLOATING POPULATION

Social Integration in CZT

3.1 Selecting dependent variables

Floating population social integration is affected by many elements. To avoid collinearity, the following factors are carefully selected as independent variables:

Table 5: Floating population social integration independent variables

First grade indicator	Second grade indicator	Specific survey content
Individual identity	Gender	Gender
	Level of education	Level of education
	Age	Date of birth
Economic condition	Income	How much is your gross income last month?
	Family monthly gross income	How much is your family monthly gross income in the local?
	Employment status	What kind of employment status does you belong to?
	Housing property	What kind of property does your now housing belong to?
Community management	Community sports activities	Community sports activities
	Social welfare activities	Social welfare activities

² As Zhang Wenhong (2012) stated briefly that the average score of new migrants social integration in Shanghai is 42.94, and the variance is 18.00.

Public policy	Family planning association activities	Family planning association activities
	Community health education activities	Community health education activities
	Election campaign	Election campaign
	Temporary residential permit	Whether have Temporary Residential Permit
	Urban health insurance	Whether you enjoy urban health insurance in the city?

Note: Choosing last month or last employment income is constrained by the survey data.

3.2 Analysis of regression result

3.2.1 Self-identification and social integration

Taking “floating population social integration degree” as dependent variables and “gender”, “age” and “education” as independent ones, multivariate regression analysis are carried out and the results are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Self-identification and social integration regression results

Variables	Non-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. error	Trial version		
(Constant)	56.564	0.755		74.892	0.000
Age	0.000	0.004	-0.001	-0.040	0.968
Gender	0.652	0.338	0.041	1.929	0.054
Level of education	0.686	0.147	0.098	4.657	0.000
Whole significance					0.000

At 10% confidence level, coefficient of gender (men as the reference standard) is positive, meaning women have higher social integration degree than men. The main reason is that most females engage in more stable service industries with less stress, however, males usually engage in manufacturing, construction and other industries with more pressure. At the same time, influenced by traditional thought, males have to take on more family responsibilities, so even if they are treated with same working condition and wage, they will have different satisfaction. Besides this, it is more convenient for females to directly settle down through marriage.

Floating population social integration is significantly influenced by education (illiterate person as the reference standard). The higher level of education, the stronger social integration is. Education level affects social alignment mainly by influencing floating population quality and their status in the labor market. People with more education will have more access to formal enterprises, enjoy formal salary and holidays, have more time to take part in local resident activities and keep a similar lifestyle with the natives, therefore, they can feel more equal than others.

Influence of age isn't obvious, with Sig=0.968. The result is different from the view of some scholars that new generation migrants have higher social integration than older ones. The main reason for the difference is that the samples in this study possess high education and family gross income, which, to some degree, dispel the influence of age on social integration.

3.2.2 Economic conditions and social integration

Choosing t"he last month income", "family monthly gross income", "employment status " and "housing property" as independent variables, another regression analysis is made and the results are in Table 7. At 5% confidence level, every economic condition has significant impact on dependent variable.

Table 7: Economic conditions and social integration regression results

Variables	Non-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. error	Trial version		
(Constant)	55.740	0.584		95.378	0.000
Last month income	0.000	0.000	-0.083	-3.151	0.002
Family monthly gross income	0.000	0.000	0.064	2.410	0.016
Employment status (the employee as the reference standard)	0.409	0.130	0.072	3.155	0.002
Housing property (the non-formal residence as the reference standard)	0.645	0.104	0.139	6.187	0.000
Whole significance					0.000

Last monthly income has significant negative influence on independent variable, which is also different from the opinion that income plays a positive role in social integration. In real life, people always regard the gotten income last month as expectation for this month, and if they have gotten much income, the expectation for this month will increase. In economics, the higher expectations tend to bring lower satisfaction of real life. Due to the data used is about last month and high, a different result is gained.

Family monthly gross income displays a significant positive effect. The more family gross income is, the greater likelihood of family migration will be. Generally, when getting the same salary, migrants with family will feel happier, and therefore they will have a higher degree of social integration. In this study, the average family gross income is 5,475 Yuan, maybe it is the important factor of the high floating population social integration in CZT.

Employment status (employee as the reference standard) indicates a significant positive influence, saying owner operator and employer have higher social integration than employee. As a owner operator or employer, he or she can more freely spend time and determine action

and can give full play to his or her skill and specialty, consequently he or she are more willing to integrate even settle in the city.

Housing property (not-formal residence as the reference standard) affects dependent variable positively. People who rent private-owned house or possess self-bought house or self-built house are of higher social integration than the ones who live in collective accommodation. That is, the better the accommodation condition is, the higher social integration is.

3.2.3 Community management and social integration

Choosing whether participating in community sports activities, social welfare activities, family planning association activities and community health education activities as independent variables, social integration influence factors are analyzed again and the results are in Table 8.

Table 8: Community management and social integration regression results

Independent variables	Non-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. error	Trial version		
(Constant)	66.401	0.619		107.266	0.000
Community sports activities	-0.067	0.326	-0.005	-0.206	0.837
Social welfare activities	-2.584	0.357	-0.161	-7.248	0.000
Family planning association activities	-0.460	0.395	-0.031	-1.164	0.244
Community health and education activities	-1.434	0.409	-0.093	-3.505	0.000
Whole significance					0.000

Note: all the above community activities take “join” as the reference standard

At 5% confidence level, migrants who participate in social welfare activities and community health education activities have higher social integration than the ones who don’t attend. Joining these activities can promote interaction between the two populations and reduce psychological barriers of migrants to integrate into the city.

3.2.4 Public policy and social integration

From the regression result, we can know that at 10% confidence level, “temporary residential permit”, “election campaign” and “urban health insurance” all have significant effect (shown as Table 9).

Table 9: Public policy and social integration regression results

Independent variables	Non-standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. error	Trial version		
(Constant)	67.670	1.138		59.456	0.000
Temporary residential permit	-1.383	0.311	-0.093	-4.452	0.000

Election campaign	-2.241	0.324	-0.145	-6.915	0.000
Urban health insurance	-0.837	0.466	-0.037	-1.794	0.073
Whole significance					0.000

Note: in the table, the reference standard of “Temporary residential permit” is “having”, “Election campaign” is “joining”, “Urban health insurance” is “owning”.

Population without temporary residential permit have higher social integration than others. Because under the condition of current stage, prerequisite of temporary residential permit’ exiting is household registration system, representing different resident status and unequal welfare, which greatly impacts floating population’s perception of the in-flow area from spiritual aspect.

These who participate in election campaign will have higher social integration than those who don’t join. The right to vote and to be elected is one of citizens basic political rights and participation in election campaign is a manifestation of master status. With the role that it can strengthen community construction responsibility of the floating population, it arouses their awareness of the community and city development, and let them have a better understanding of local life and culture.

Who own urban health insurance are equipped with higher social integration, saying society security system plays an important role in integrating process. However, in this survey, there is 86.5% of the objects haven’t joined urban health insurance. Medical insurance for urban residents and rural residents has almost developed successfully, but the one for floating population hasn’t been paid attention to. Since July, 2010, although Basic Medical Insurance for Workers in urban enterprises, Urban Residents’ Basic Medical Insurance and New Rural Cooperative Medical System can be cross-regional transferred to each other, tangible implementing regulations hasn’t been delivered.

4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

4.1.1 Floating population social integration can be described by perception of in-flow area and future migration planning

The statistic results show the main structure factor of floating population social integration is composed of perception of in-flow area and future migration planning, thus, study on this issue must include these two factors at least. The relationship between the two factors are not simple linear but interactive in actual process. If floating population have high perception of the social life and culture, they will have stronger attention to settle; if they decide to settle here, they will more initiatively to learn something about the inflow. The two factors in floating population

social integrating process can overlap and appear in a different order, and it is difficult to identify who decides who, for penetration between factor is very normal. However, it is sure that this process is complicated and isn't just a one-way linear causality.

4.1.2 The social integration of floating population in CZT is high, but “fusion quality” needs to be improved

Through factor analysis and score transformation, we get the result that social integration in CZT is 60, meaning floating population in this region has come to “half” fusion level since the development of CZT integration and “four modernizations & amphitypy” (New industrialization, Agricultural modernization, New urbanization, Informatization; Resource-conserving, Environment-friendly) provide a good external environment for migrants' development and settlement. Whereas, the internal diversity is larger, with the standard variance coming to 7.99. Maybe elite class of floating population has realized fully integrated into local residents, but the vulnerable class hasn't even reached “half” fusion level. Such large internal difference within social integration demands the quality need to be improved. In the future, government institutional measures should enhance floating population class targeting.

4.1.3 Floating population social integration is influenced by individual identifications and economic conditions & community management, etc

Floating population social integration is a result of joint action from individual identities, economic conditions and community management, etc, and it is affected by gender, education, employment status and housing property and so on. The research results show: females have higher social integration than males; those with more education, high family monthly gross income and good housing conditions have higher social integration than others; employer have higher than employee than employee; people who participate in various community activities and own urban health insurance have higher than others. There is a need for government and individual joint effort to improve social integration. Whether floating population, originally in a weak position, can achieve social integration requires policies support. If government doesn't attach importance to institution fairness, it will be very difficult for migrants to realize a real sense of social integration.

4.2 Suggestion

4.2.1 Government and enterprise joins together to improve floating population economic conditions

“Etiquette after plenty of food”. Economy is a found-mental factor in deciding floating population social integration, which needs government and enterprise effort to improve. On the side of protecting workers' family income, the business must strictly do as the minimum wage criterion and wage payment rules, and timely and full pay salary according to the contribution to output to guarantee their income stability. Government is supposed to do enterprise supervision work well. Once infringement of right comes up in a corporate, will it provide legal

aid and guarantee migrants' legal rights. On the side of optimizing the structure of employment status, government should formulate encouraging policies, actively create a quality business environment, and enhance the migrants' entrepreneurial passion and ability. They ought to supply financial and capital support, assist those who have entrepreneurial competency in starting business, and if necessary, send technical personnel to guide them to raise percentage of employer. On the side of bettering floating population's housing property, government need hierarchically to design system. To those who have intention to settle down, government should regard migrants' house construction as a part of real estate market and lead market pay attention to and build economically affordable housing for this group. To those who only temporarily migrant, government should open low-rent housing to them and encourage enterprises to transform plant as accommodation. Enterprises must arrange accommodation in light of employee specific situation, reducing the informal living rate of floating population.

4.2.2 Making full use of community basic-level fortress function

Perception of the in-flow city originally comes from community. With the truth that a number of social service & social security shift down community, community has become forefront of social management and a main land the society jointly construct, playing a basic-level fortress function on promoting floating population social integration. Under the current migrants social management system, they face social exclusion primarily from the related system and policy, for example, household registration system, employment system, social security system, medical system and education system. To realize floating population social integration, we must reform form institution and management system, promote community-based management of floating population, community-based organization, and give more floating population service management functions to community. Community management need protect migrants' all kinds of politic rights and enhance their sense of belonging; organize health& employment service activities, devoted to becoming the first station for migrants to acquire information and solve problems; create a volunteer team, organize various welfare activities, promote mutual understanding between local residents and floating population to make migrants gradually to cut up original social psychology and be urbanized or citizens.

4.2.3 Meeting the practical needs of floating population and improving the social security system

Floating population is a special group. It is more complex to solve their social security problem than rural population and urban residents. In the current economic and social situation, majority of floating population have been insured in their place of registration. If government directly brings them into urban social security system or builds an independent one special for them, it needs huge cost. Therefore, the important thing for government to do now is not transformation between different systems and different regions, but making advance on improving the coverage of various social security projects. It is necessary to establish linkage system of social

security and land and solve social security of migrant workers in cities, thus gradually build up a nationwide unified and urban-rural integrated social security system. At the same time, lack of knowledge on social security issue, most floating population with rural household registration generally think the institutional arrangement that extracting part of their salary as insurance premium damages their economic interests, which they fell disgusted with. For this situation, government can establish special social security, for instance, temporarily not taking over the part of insurance premium from floating population, but depositing only the part of government and enterprise into their social security account. This can increase government and enterprise burden in the short run, but in the long run, it can promote social integration.

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